THE WRONGS OF THE ALEUTS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE SHOCK. ING STATE OF THINGS IN ALASKA.

Agent Anderson Confirms The Sun's Repof Immorality and Oppression—The Ex-tinction of the Alents Threatened by the Treatment of the Alaska Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.-Mr. Isaac Anderson of this city lived in Alaska for many years, and during a part of his stay there was puty United States Marshal at Oonalaska. The correspondent of THE SUN saw Mr. Anderson to-day and interviewed him on the subject of Gov. Swineford's charges against the Alaska Commercial Company. Mr. Anderson had read THE SUN's account of the manner in which the Commercial Company governs the islands. He said:

All the statements made by the men interviewed are facts. There is no exaggeration in the account of the manner in which the natives are treated. The degradation of the Alaska native is due to the agents of the Alaska Commercial Company. Drunkeaness is the great curse of the country. Like nearly all savages, the Alaskan has an uncontrollable appetite for alcohol. The importation of liquor into the country is prohibited by law, but the law is nored by the agents of the company. The principal drink is quass, made by fermenting ugar. Large quantities of sugar are sent to Alaska by the company for no other purpose than the manufacture of quass. It is dealt out to the natives at the company's store, and they make the drink themselves. Sometimes the agent makes quass, and gives it to the natives on holidays. I have seen them giving it also imported under the name of 'extract.' This is put up in bottles and purports to be extract of lemon, &c., but it is nothing but a vile decection of alcohol, a few drinks of which will make a person crazy. The Commercial Company itself sends cargoes of this stuff to the stations in Alaska. When I was employed by the company I handled large quantities of extract, and know what I am talking about. The vernment officials are unable to prevent the they are very vigilant in seizing the same stuff when imported by competitors of the Com-

B" The result of this drunkenness is the rapid decrease in numbers of the natives. The com pany will tell you that pneumonia is the prinsipal cause of mortality among the natives, but the cause of pneumonia is the use of alcohol. The native hunter gets a quantity of extract from the agent, becomes intoxicated, and lies down out of doors in any kind of a way, covered only with his few rags. Cold and exposure

soon develop pneumonia. The company pretends that it has done a great deal to improve the condition of the natives. It points to houses built for the unters, calls attention to its system of education, and asks what more could be done to sivilize the native. These houses never would have been built had it not been for the compe tition of the Western Fur and Trading Com pany. Both of the companies built houses for the hunters in order to command their services, and one built about as many as the other. warm or as comfortable as the native but. The company's school system is an absolute sham. The free school has been maintained for years, but the natives really have learned nothing. They have learned the alphabet as a parrot would. The company does not want the natelligent. While the native is ignorant and completely under the control of the priests, he can be managed by the agent. The agent has no objection to his learning Russian and adhering to the Greek Church, but he does not want the Aleut to know sont out by the Bureau of Education to take charge of the native schools at Oonalsaka. He was not wanted and was very shrewdly boyootted by the agent. The boycotting was done in such a way that the teacher could make no complaint against the employees of the company, but he had to live in a small but by himself, and in many ways was made so uncomplaints had not be not be not because the place. He was getting but a small salary, and the agent charged such enormous prices for provisions that the man found it impossible to live.

"The company say 'We furnish a teacher, and there is no need for the Government to send anybody. But his teaching is worse than useless, and he is kept there only to prevent the Government from doing anything to educate the Ajeut. The native race is dying out rapidly. Last year fifty out of the 300 natives at Bilkofisky Btation died of alleged pneumonia.

"All the statements about immorality of the

"All the statements about immorality of the and the statements about himse says to be employees and the debauchery of native women are true. The company's store at Oonalaska is a mere house of prostitution. Newman himself, the company's head man in Alaska. Hyes openly with the wife of a native hunter. Newman is absolute ruler of that country. ka. Ives openly with the wire of a hattve hunter. Newman is absolute ruler of that country.
His word is law to the native, and no Government officer can successfully oppose him.
There is no government on the seal islands.
Newman runs them to suit himself. It is unlawful to sell or give firearms to the natives;
but the agents of the company supply the hunters with repeating rifles for the purpose of
killing seal and sea otter. While I was Deputy
Marshal Newman was giving rifles to the natives under my very nose. I received instructions from Marshal Akins to enforce the law
in regard to firearms. I showed my letter of
instructions to Newman, and he flewinto a
rage, wanting to know what I meant by interfering with his business. He paid no attention
to the order of the United States Marshal, but
continued violating the law. It was simply impossible for me to do my duty. I was alone,
and all the employees of the company were opposed to me.

"Although I had lived there six years, and was
"Although I had lived there six years, and was

Posed to me. I had lived there six years, and was on good terms with the natives and the company's employees, as soon as I was appointed Deputy Marshal and attempted to do my duty the whole population turned against me. I was absolutely boycotted. I could buy no provisions at the company's store at any price. When the natives had any gatherings they generally invited melto join them. These joilifications could not be carried on without plenty of quass, and the natives went to the agent to procure sugar to make the drink. Newman would ask them if they had invited me; if they paid yes, he would tell them that I was a bad man, and that if they had invited me; if they ask yes, he would not be friendly to them. Of course when it was a question of Anderson or sugar, they would take sugar. It got so at last that even the natives whom I had befriended did not dare to speak to me. In fact the priests had convinced them that I was a very bad man, and I have no doubt that if anybody wore to ask them now about Anderson they would all say that he is a scoundrel.

"A native hunter is absolutely a slave to the Commercial Company. The company owns his boat, his gru, his net, even the very clothes on his back. It supplies him with provisions and with ilauor. With the assistance of priests, if controls all his actions, and even his thoughts. If a hunter protests against the tyrany of the agent he finds it impossible to earn a livelihood. The agent does not sell a gun outright to he native, but lends him the rife on condition that the first two otter skins shall be given to him. While the killing of young seal is going on, ostensibly for the purpose of providing food for the natives, the agent posts a list in the company's store showing the number killed by each hunter. All the hunters strive for the honor of heading the list, and the rivalry thus created causes the destruction of about 15,000 seal every season. The agent buys the skins for eighty cents a piece.

The Commercial Company has carried its builded the fiching and the

the Napa Asylum. About a year ago the com-pany gave him \$1.000.

"In my own case the company have con-tinued their persecutions here in San Fran-cisco. The company refused to listen to my statements about Newman's way of running things at Oonalaeka, and I sent a full state-ment to the Treasury Department. This made the company very angry. I have been annoyed by threats, and by attempts to blacken my character."

the company very angry. I have been annoyed by threats, and by attempts to blacken my character."

Mr. Anderson was asked what remedy he could suggest for this state of affairs. He replied: "The only remedy is the entire abolition of the monopoly. The Seal Islands should be made a Goyernment reservation, and the natives should be allowed to kill only snough seal to provide for their wants. No others should be permitted to kill seal on the islands. Beyond the three-mile limit anybody should be at liberty to take seal. If the seal are not molested beyond resecon on the islands, the killing of them in the open ocean will not drive them away from the breeding ground. One cruisor could easily protect the breeding grounds, and the Gorernment would have no difficulty in preserving the seal. Alaska is a very wealthy country, but cannot be developed while this monopoly exists. The company's agents even attempt to monopolise the mineral resources of some districts, and prevent outsiders from locating claims.

"If Congrass should try to investigate the

monopoly exists. The company's agents even attempt to monopolise the mineral resources of some districts, and prevent outsiders from locating claims.

"If Congress should try to investigate the affairs of the Commercial Company and the condition of the Alaskan natives, it should send a committee to Alaska with power to examine the company's books. The truth cannot be ascertained anywhere else. Such a committee should go with display of power to impress the natives, because unless the natives think the strangers are more powerful than the arents of the company they will not talk. The priests will tell them that the new comers are bad men, who mean mischief to them, and this must be overcome before any information can be obtained. Any testimony against the company will be rebutted by a dozen witnesses, who will swear to anything that the agent commands.

"Anybody who goes there to investigate will be taken in hand by the agent and royally treated. He will be entertained at the company's house and will see nothing of the abuses which exist. No native will dare to tell him anything, because the priests will have their instructions and will compel the people to remain allent. An examination of the books, if they are not destroyed, would show what goods are shipped to the stations, and it would be found also that immense quantities of extract are sent up every year, and this extract is pothing but the very vilest liquor in the world. I have seen white men in the employ of the company take this stuff to native huts, get the women to mix it for them into hot drinks, and then all hands get roaring drunk on it.

"I resigned simply because I could not do my duty as an officer, and I told the facts to the department. If I should be called as a witness I would gladly substantiate all I have said."

MR. HEWITT DECLINES THE DINNER. Time Make All Things Even.

The tender of a complimentary dinner has been declined by Mayor Hewitt. It was made by some 400 gentlemen, among whom were Chauncey M. Depew, Morris K. Jesup, Bishop Potter, William E. Dodge, D. O. Mills, John Jacob Astor, J. Pierpont Morgan, James M. Brown, Seastor Evarts, Whitelaw Reid, Cyrus W Field, John E. Parsons, James A. Roose velt, Joseph H. Choate, Elbridge T. Gerry. Howard Crosby, S. L. M. Barlow, F. A. P. Barnard, Wilson G. Hunt, James McCreery, Dr. Fordyce Barker, and S. P. Avery. This was the invitation:

invitation:

New York, Nov. 23, 1888.

Hen. Abrom H. Hesstit, Mayor of the City of New York.

Dans Sin: We, the undersigned, your relies the city of t for some appropriate authors to the people.

To this end, therefore, it is the earnest request that you shall name a day when it will be meat convenient for you to meet your fellow citizens at a hanguer at Deimonicos, that they may express personally and in fitting terms their sense of the obligations which the city

Mayor Hewitt's reply was delayed so long that he may be supposed to have given the matter very full consideration. He writes:

Mayor's Ornica New York, Dec. 17, 1888, Gentament I beg leave to acnowledge the receipt of your invitation to meet my fellow citizens at a banquet, proposed to be given in my honor, at the close of my term as Mayor of the city of New York. The names appended to the invitation may be regarded as fairly representative of the intallisence and public spirit of the city, irrespective of differences in politics and religion. The favorable opinion thus supressed by gentlemen whose authority cames to be impeached in very gratifying at this time, because it affords unanswerable proof that character entremched in the public confidence cannot character entremched in the public confidence cannot

pal history of this city, I am, with great respect, your friend and follow citizen, ABRAN S. HEWIT.

A Hercules Broken Down by Toothache, NORWALK, Dec. 20 .- Patrick Durkin, who died on Tuesday, had been for many years a resident of Stony Hill, near Danbury, Conn., where he owned a small farm and raised an interesting family. He was the Hercules of all that region for years, and his name was the synonyme for strength and endurance. To such an extent were his powers noised about such an extent were his powers noised about that the school children looked upon him as a perfect Sampson. The story is told that on a wager he bit a wrought-iron nail in two About two years ago Durkin suffered from a toothsche. The pain grew insufferable, and the strong man gave way under its intensity. From the drawing of the tooth until Tussday last, when he died, he had been an invalid confined to the house. The cause of his death was necrosts of the jawbone. It is the ophion of the physicians that a pus cavity was formed which poisoned the bone, causing decay, and blood poisoning caused his death. He was 60 years of age.

Convicted and Sentenced to Death. CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 20,-On Nov. 6 John Kelly, foreman on the farm of George Kippen. near Geneva. murdered Eleanor O'Shea, Kippen's housekeeper, in a quarrel over her op-position to his undue intimacy with Kippea's daughter. To-day a jury in the Circuit Court found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and Judge Rumsey sentenced him to be hanged on Thursday, Jan. 24. Ex-Senator Hicks; Kelly's counsel, asked for a new trial. It was denied and the case will be carried up in a determined effort to save Kelly's life. It is believed to be futile, for Judge Rumsey in pronouncing sentence said it was hardly possible for Kelly to escape the penuity of his conviction. The prisoner received the vertilet and sentence without a change of countenance or any apparent change of leeling whatever. He has a wife and three children. daughter. To-day a jury in the Circuit Court

Lost Overboard from the Procida, The Hammonia steamship Procida arrived yesterday at Roberts's stores in Brooklyn after a stormy younge from Rio Janeiro. She experienced very cold wearner, and her decks and rigging were still covered with ice. On Tuesday 15 year-old Charles Prag disap-peared from the deck, and no trace of him could be discovered; it is supposed that he fell overboard. The boy bad been shipped in Brookiyn about four months ago. The Capitain did not report the loss of the boy at Quarantine. weather, and her decks and rigging were still covered

The Court Unmarried Her.

The marriage of Jenny Schelinsky, the 17year-old daughter of Abraham Schelinsky, to young Adolph Jacobson, was annulled yesterday by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court. The girl was not 15 years of age when she was married in 1884, and she says that she did not know that she was being trarried when Alderman Smith tied the knot at the City Itali. She thought it was a betrothal.

Short Supply of Christmas Trees.

For the first time there is a scarcity of Christ-For the first time time to a sacticity of the supply, and no further shipments IF expected. Rates yesterday were advanced at least twenty five per cent. and buyers when wait until Monday may not be supplied at all. There is a good quantity of roping, stars, and crosses but the tree itself is scarce.

Acting Cashier Do Baun of the Park National Bank, who emberried 205,000 and ran away to Canada. has been surrendered at Sherbrooke, Canada to deter Hive from New York. He had not be tried her to grand lareety. He ham will need by set here to day. Hitchacook, Dec 24.—The selectives set this evening with their prisoner.

Mr. Edwin Gould, son of Mr. Jay Gould, de-nied yesterday the report that his father was to take a winter trip to Nassau in his yachi Atalanta. He said there was no truth whatever in the rumor, and that his father is in good health at present.

THE MANAGERS DIVIDED

SOME OPPOSING PIEWS ON THE SUB JECT OF PROTECTION FOR ACTORS.

Managers Palmer, Steson, and Sang-Exclude Cheap English Actors, While Messra, Frohman, Tompkins, and Com-stock Believe Americans Can Take Care of Themselves-The Admirable Dollar

The idea of protection to American actors is becoming more generally discussed by theatrical people every day. It was at first supposed that the rank and file in the profession would support the petition presented to the Ford committee in Congress, and that managers would oppose it. Investigation. managers approached by a Sun reporter yesterday, three opposed and three favored the project, and there is reason to believe that the other managers in town are similarly divided. though not, perhaps, so evenly. Foremost among the advocates of protection is A. M. Palmer of the Madison Square, He looked up from a lot of handsome checks which he was

"I believe the American actors should get as much pay as possible for their work, and I am heartily in favor of any measure that tends to enhance their prosperity. Therefore, I support the petition to the Ford committee. Further than that I do not care to go, for my reasons are clearly stated in the petition."

Eugene Tompkins and Alexander Comstock were in the manager's office at the Academy o Music, "The idea is ridiculous," said Mr. Tompkins, "American actors have not sutfered in the least degree from the competition of Englishmen. On the contrary, while foreign combinations have been doing more and more business here, the pay of native actors has steadily increased. Twenty-five years ago Rose Etynge's leading lady received \$40 a week. Leading men of first-rate ability could be obtained at \$50. Not long after that, Charles Coghlan was employed as leading man at \$75. a high salary at the time. Now such talent as that commands from twice to four times as much. The pay of the rank and file also has increased. I remember when ordinary stock actors were secured at \$10, \$12, \$15, and some times \$18 a week. The general dissolution of stock companies, leading to travelling combinations, has led in itself to somewhat higher rates, but the increase from that cause alone would not have raised the figures to the amount now paid. There is no indication in this that Americans have suffered from importation of foreign talent.

"Now, I have had a good many dealings with English actors, and I know that when you talk American engagements to them up go their prices. When I brought William Redmond over here several years ago. I had to pay him at the start just twice as much as he was getting in London. Not so long ago I tried to secure a leading man for Miss Marlowe. I approached two or three Americans, and they demanded rates that were simply impossible. Then I made an offer to a young Englishman who had played minor roles here with Irving. His pay was \$75 a week, and he immediately demanded \$150. My experience shows me that American actors do not need protection."

"Them's my sentiments," quoted Mr. Comstock. "I don't think the general public cares whether it is American acting or English acting they see, as long as it is a good show, and no law should be framed to prevent managers from securing their actors where they can get them at the best advantage. The English have such exaggerated notions about American wealth that we cannot get companies there any cheaper than here. Even Mr. Irving and Mr. Barrett have to pay their companies at substantially American rates when they come over for a season."

Exactly!" exclaimed Mr. Tompkins, "and I cannot recall that any of the Irving or Barrett or Wyndham companies remained here after their season to compete with Americans at cutrates. Miss Milward was here for a time, but even she has returned to England.

Inaniel Frohman of the Lyceum was talking with an actor in his home company about this very subject when the reporter called. Unfortunately the actor declined to permit the use of his name, on the ground that his sentiments might arouse bitterness in the profession, from which it may be inferred that there is at least one actor who opposes the project. He felt that there should be a regard to the dignity of the calling; that actors should be willing to stand on their Individual merits and seek for engagements wherein they were wanted as mean to do so. Nevertheless I seldom find it advisable "Now, I have had a good many dealings with English actors, and I know that when you talk

able to my needs. I have employed as many as 150 actors at a time, their engagements extending over a year, and the number of English men or women in that number has never been over five. These five were people that I especially needed, and there were really no actors in America to compete with them. The market should be open to managers, especially as they look not for low rates, but for ability, a capute see how actors can ask that I cannot see how actors can ask that inferior talent be protected against the competition of superior talent. I see that Mr. Aldrich puts the average pay of I see that Mr. Aldrich puts the average pay of American actors at \$40 a week. This seems to me to be low. The average in my companies is \$70. The fact is that in both countries actors are waiking the streets. The profession has more members than places, yet the competition is not for places by the actors, but for talent by the managers, and that serves to keep wages up. It should be remembered, too, that the English do not get so much less pay as appears by a mere comparison of schedules. The cost of living is greater here than there. I can recall several instances where English actors have been induced to come over here at about the rates they received at home, and at the end of a season they had to go back in debt. When Englishmen settle liere, I find that they very soon raise their own rates to the level paid to Americans."

Westey Sisson, manager of Palmer's, said:

Westey slisson, manager of Palmer's, said:

"Tam a free trader in politics, and therefore opposed to all kinds of protection. Yet in this matter I cannot see why actors should not be included in the labor contract law as well as other ware earners. It would make the statutos consistent, and I have no doubt that it would benefit the profession greatly. I hase this attitude mainly on two reasons. The first is financial in its nature. Every season we have at least two, and generally three. English companies before the public for a season of thirty weeks. I think Mr. Irving's company could not have cost him less than \$3,000 a week, Mr. Barrett's \$2,000, and the London Gaiety, now in town, probably pays salaries to the amount of \$2,500. Add those together and multiply by 30 and you have a quarter of a militon dollars that goes into English pockets. Now if these stars find to secure. Amorican companies the profession would be benefited to that extent. It will be said that such stars would not come over here if they could not bring their own companies. That is nonsense. They admire the great North American dollar too highly to stand off on such scruples. Macready and men of his class played with American support, and irving would do it also. He would give just as good a performance, too, for he would come over here a month in advance of his ocening and train his American section and it has a profession in the nature. We see told that art has no trantiers, and that this measure would restrict the enjoyment of artistic performances and the cultivation of dramatic art in America. Book! There is no artistic impulse gained from the rank and file of even such a company as Mr. Irving's. They appear, play supproly, and go away. Nothing remains but the memory in the minds of those who saw the show. Whereas, if American actors for his coming here than tenglish, one will proposition, and, as their representative, I have calves over the pays his people at the rule of the proposition, and as the reference of the move that they not

THE MAYOR THAWED OUT FINALLY.

Made the Inspection of the Central Islig Asytum Interesting for Everybody, The Board of Estimate and Apportion ment, or rather a majority of it, went down to Central Islip, Long Island, yesterday, to look over the new buildings erected there for the insane by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The city, through the Commissioners, purchased 1,000 acres of land there few years ago, which will some day constitute a big farm to be worked by the more hopeful subjects among the pauper insane. Just now about thirty acres of this tract have been cleared, and on this area the new buildings have been erected.

President Austin Corbin of the Long Island

Railroad furnished a special train to take the civic dignitaries to the new asylum, and Gen-

eral Superintendent Ira D. Barton was on hand

to do the honors for the railroad. When the

special train puffed out of the depot at 11:30 o'clock, Superintendent Barton's private car contained a distinguished company. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was represented by His Honor the Mayor. Comptroller Theodore W. Myers. and Tax Commissioner Coleman. Alderman Dowling was unavoidably detained. Other gentlemen present wers Charity Commissioners Brennan and Porter, Charles V. Adse, clerk of the Board of Estimate; Walter Dickson, architect of the new asylum buildings; F. P. Morris of the Long Island News Company, H. H. Brockway, proprietor of the Ashlund House, and the Mayor's friends, the reporters.

The Mayor was in a crusty humor, and it took two cups of coffee to thaw him out. He explained that he had seen Mary Anderson in "A Winter's Tale" the night before, and had not sleet any afterward. The Mayor drew his chair close to the stove on the trip down, and o'clock, Superintendent Barton's private car

The Mayor was in a crusty humor, and it took iwo cuns of coffee to thaw him out. He explained that he had seen Mary Anderson in "A Winter's Tale" the night before, and had not sleet any afterward. The Mayor drew his chair close to the stove on the trip down, and buried his head in the pages of The SUN. Nobody ventured to say that it was a fine day until Minecia was reached, and then Mr. Barton pointed in the direction of Hempstead, and spoke of the strained relations between August Belmont, Jr., and Mr. Bergh's Society.

"That rabbit-coursing's a cruel sport, and I hope they'll make Belmont stop it, 'said Commissioner Brennan, in his warm-hearied way.

"Yes, and if they do stop him,' growled Mr. Hewett, "they do stop him,' growled Mr. Hewett, "they ought to treat him like a rabbit and set the dogs coursing after him. I wonder how he'd like that."

Afew minutes later the talk turned on the success which had attended the use of illuminating gas in the destruction of vagrant dogs in the city's dog pound. "That would be a good way to fix the politicians," remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Oh they've got a right to live," said the Mayor," but I think it might be used with advantage on the reporters.

In pleasant discourse of this sort the time passed until Central Islip was reached, where the special car was side-tracked and Superintendent Barton's cook served lunch. Everybody fell to but the Mayor, who contented himself with a cup of coffee. Then all hands but the Mayor took stages and were driven to the new farm, which lies about a quarter of a mile from the station. The Mayor walked.

The buildings already erected will probably be ready for occupancy in February. They consist of an Administration House for the use of the officers of the institution, and three groups of commodious buildings, with accommodations for about 300 patients. They are built of wood and furnished with every convenience. Each group is composed of sitting and recreation rooms for the patients, which are octagonal in shape, and large and airy

TWO OF THE BADGERS CATCH IT. Meredith Gets Nine Years and Herrman. Seven-The Women's Turn Next.

Edward Meredith, Henry Herrman, Addle Stanton, and Ella Hammond, indicted for assaulting and robbing Phil Daly in Mrs. Ham mond's flat, in Fourth avenue, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Martine, Herrmann d pleaded guilty. The women and everybody in the court room, Meredith pleaded guilty of assault in the first degree. Lawyer Purdy suggested lenity. Judge Martine said: Purdy suggested lenity. Judge Martine said:
Meredith. I can bardly imagine a more serious crime
than that to which you have pleaded guilty. Two men
and two women compired to aliure a man into a house,
or found him there, and with a loaded weapon tried to
rob him. What difference there is between you and the
4 domen I don't know, except that a certain sympathy is
nopularly extended toward women in such casea. It
may be that you are the more guilty. It is enough that
you plead guilty. That the people of New York city are
safe under the administration of the police is shown
by the prompt arrest of the defendants in this case.
You, Meredith, have not made a fitting use of your experience in crime, as I understand that you have served
a term in sunditer hista. It is to your credit that you
have taken the disgrace of this crime upon your own
about dare and have tried to keep it from your your own
housewer, your crime was contemptible and cowardly.
The sentence of the Court in your case is that you be
continued sight years and ten months at hard labor in
State prison.

Under the name of Carlton, Meredith was sentenced to five years in State prison in Columbus, Ohio, some time ago. To Herr-mann, Judge Martine said: You are perhaps less guilty than Meredith because you did not originate the scheme, but were in a certain sense a tool of Meredith. For this reason you are entitled to some clementy. A man, however, who can join in an assault of this kind is a bad man. You are sentenced to six years and eleven months in State prison at bard labor. The cases of Elia Hammond and Addie Stan-ton were adjourned to January next.

McClair was Too Quick for Mrs. McClair Annie McClair appeared in the Adams street Pelice Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday to prosecute her husband, Hugh McClair, for abandonment. She testised that they were married three years ago, and that in March isst he left her in Glasgow, Scotland, with seven shillings and sispence and came to this country. A month ago she came after him found that he was living with another woman in Brookira, and had him arrested. She saintited that she had never made any demand on him for support, and the local she distincted the complaint. As soon as the deceion of remiered Mrs. McClair rushed toward her husband for remiered on quick for her, and hurrying out of the court room, disappeared. fied that they were married three years ago, and that it

Palmer's Family Want Him Kept In. Lawyer William P. Dixon visited the District Attorney's office yesterday to object to the dismissal of the indictment for murder against William Lord Palmer. the indictment for murder against William Lord Palmer, who shot Policeman Asa H. Furness in 1878 in the Metropolitan Hotel, and who is now in the State insane asylum in Utica. Mr. Dixon said that he represented Mr. Palmer's family, who are wealthy residents of Stonington, and who do not want to have the indictment dismissed. It is their belief that Palmer ought to be kept in an insane asylum. Judge Martine had already dismissed the indictment, but no order had been signed, and Mr. Dixon was requested to see him to-day.

They Think the Election Will Be Illegal. The Hudson County Democratic Committee. at a meeting yesterday, decided to hold primaries on Jan. 3 for the nomination of an Assembly candidate to take the place of Assemblyman-elect E. Frank Short.

who dropped dead two weeks are.

The Republicans have not yet decided whether or not they will you at the election on Jan. 8. They hold that the Governor has no right to order a special election to fill the place of an Assemblyman who dies before he has qualified for office, and that, therefore, the election will be lifegal. They task of contesting the seat of the man who may be elected.

Detective Noonan and Policeman Dorlon of the lower Folion street station in Brooklyn early yes, terday morning arrested two suspicious looking men as they were about to cross the bridge. When searched at they succeed the strong when searched at the station is quantity of clothing and jewelry, which was subsequently identified by Edward Jennings as having been seven from his house at 80 Johnson street, was found in their possession. The prisoners gave the names of Frank Wilbermissin and Cornellus Senke. Each has been identified as an ex-convet. They pleaded quility to a charge of burglary, and were held for the trand Jury.

Two Brooklyn Thieves Caught,

Boutface Pier on Indicted. F. A. Pierson of the Sturtevant House was by the Grand Jury yesterday for an alleged anor in violating the hotel law of June 25, 1887.

ALDERMEN GET INTO A RAGE.

ALMOST KILLED THE FOURTH AVENUE

But its Champtons Sprang on Adjourn Between Roll Call and the Announceme of the Vete-Hot Words Afterward. Thinking that the necessary fourteen year were present, Alderman Storm moved on the Board yesterday the passage of the resolution consenting to the use of the electric motors on Fourth avenue.

Alderman Walker said that he believed in electric motors, but that he was opposed to giving to wealthy corporations such valuable franchises for nothing. The permission sought by this railroad company would add fifty per cent, to its net income, and there was no provision for a proper remuneration to the city. Alderman Conkling begged to correct Alder man Walker. There was no disposal of a franchise, as the company had held its franchise fifty years. The resolution simply empowered a change of motive power.

Alderman Fitzsimons said that, for the pres

ent at least, electric motors will be more expensive than horse power.

No one elso seemed to want to talk until President Dowling, on the call of the roll, explained his vote. He said that the machines had been improved since he voted against them. The vote stood:

Yea-Dowling, Harry, Benjamin, Conkling, Cowie, Firasimons, Hubbell, McCarthy, McMurray, Martin, Rinckkoff, Storm, and Von Minden-18.

Nay-Butler, Clancy, Holland, Joseph Murray, Talt, and Walker-d.

Absent-Divver, Gunther, Nooner, John Murray, Oak-Absent-Divver, Gunther, Nooney, John Murray, Oak-ley, and Sullivan. ley, and Schlyan.

The clerk hadn't had time to figure up the vote when Alderman Storm, who had confined his counting to the yeas, discovered that there were only 13. He sprang to his feet with a motion to adjourn.

A storm of points of order rained upon Chairman Dowling, together with demands for the announcement of the vote. The anti-motor Aldermen wanted the vote declared and the resolution killed. They held that the motion to adjourn was out of order until the result of the vote was declared.

was in order, and it was jut and carried amid great confusion.

Alderman Walker denounced the decision as without law or logic. Aldermen Clancy and Tait were equally emphatic and as much more demonstrative than Walker as they are bigger. Several times, in their room down stairs, it looked as though one or the other of them was bound to come into personal collision with President Dowling, but they didn't. Rule 20 says:

Other and older rules had the additional words, "and until the result has been announced." following the word "taken."
President Dowling will take the Corporation Counsel's opinion.

ALLEGED AQUEDUCT BRIBERY.

Discharged Inspectors Bring Definite Accusations Before the Board. The committee of the discharged inspectors were heard by the Aqueduct Commissioncharge was unwarranted, and that incompeent men were retained. John Boyle testified that Deputy Superintendent Arnold, one of Brown, Howard & Co,'s men, offered him and Inspectors Peters and Hare \$50 a month to pass bad work, and, when they refused, they were shifted around from shaft to shaft or kept from work while incompetent and dishonest gave names very freely, and the men he mentioned will all be summoned before the Commissioners. Mr. Boyle also swore that the contractors kent him out of the shaft for a week by force, a deputy sheriff employed by the contractors keeping him out on the pretence that he interfered too much with the workmen.

Inspector John M. Franklin gave the Commissioners his diary, which records many violations of the regulations governing the quality of the work. On one occasion he recorded he had condemned some work and reported it to Division Engineer Gowan. The contractor's foreman attempted to allow the work to remain. In spite of his compilant. He made a vigorous protest, and was on the following night informed that he need not work. On that night a superintending inspector named O'Hare went down with Foreman McHale of Brown, Howard & Co., and he met them at the top of the shaft. He was informed that the condemned work had been torn out, and was asked to sign a report to that effect. He refused to do so, but subsequently signed one, saying that the work had been inspected by Superintending Inspector O'Hare. In his record book Franklin states that the repairs could not have been done in the time that had clapsed. missioners. Mr. Boyle also swore that the con-

THE GHOST FOLLOWS THE NURSE GIRL When she is Out of Mr. Brogley's House Certain Mysterious Sounds Cease.

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 20 .- There is an unpre tentious house in the east end of Somerville. near the gas works, occupied by a man named Brogley, a barber, and his numerous family. Ten days ago Mr. Brogley's family began to be alarmed by mysterious rappings on the walls, which have since continued at intervals. Usually there are three raps at a time, but varying ally there are three raps at a time, but varying in intensity from the sound a woman might make with her fan to that which would be produced by a blow from a brawny artisan's fist. The rappings commence about 4 P. M. and continue until 2 and 3 A. M. At times they are so loud as to be heard by neighbors in adjoining houses, and so great has been the force of some of them that the plaster has been started from the wall in spots. The weather boarding has been torn off in places, but no clue to the cause of the noises has been discovered.

A young girl, 12 years old, is employed as a nurse in the family, and it is a curious fact that wherever she goes the sounds are sure to that wherever she goes the sounds are sure to follow. If she is out of the house the "ghost" remains silent. This feature of the case is the subject of much comment. The girl decares that she knows nothing as to the cause of the sounds. She is apparently more troubled about them than any one else.

Look Out For Him. A short time ago a fashionably dressed young

man called at Whiteman's printing office, 72 University place, and represented himself as V. C. Taylor, general agent of a Philadelphia circus. He ordered 500 cards paper with the heading: "Private office, P. T. Barnum, 147 Main street, Bridgeport, Conn.," all of which was properly executed at his request. Subsequently he ob-tained a portion of the cards and note paper without paying for it. As Mr. Harnum has no relative and never had any one in his employ of that name, and as there is no 'general agent' of the name of Taylor connected with any circus, the supposition is the party calling himself by that name has had the printing none for the purpose of swinding somebody. Immediately upon becoming aware of the above fact, Messre, Barnum & Hailey notified Inspector Hyries, who is now on the lookout for Taylor.

Some four weeks ago this same Taylor was operating in Fhiladelphia, and there purported to have a written contract, signed and duly acknowledged, giving him the privilege of the surveitsing programme of the Barnum & Bailey show, which contract no offered for sale for Stut. Before purchasing, however, the parties to whom it was offered made inquiries at Madhon square forden, and were informed that Taylor was a swindler. He never returned to get the money. Taylor is described as a slin young man, about a gentled only lightly only 12 pounds. Ballet fashionably dressed, and as being very energelio in his walk and manner and quick in speech. paying for it. As Mr. Harnum has no relative and never

There is no industry in the United States in which greater progress has been made than in that of the manufacturing of planes. It is a well-known fact that the art of making planes has been brought to its greatest perfection in America, and that no instruments greatest perfection in America, and that no instruments built in the old country can compete with ours as to tone. The firm of itar-limin, Feek & Co., having their elegant warerrooms at 188 Fifth avenue, in the Crescent building, with factories on Forty elgiblt and Forty-ninth stream, between Eleventh and Tweifth avenues, are in the foremost rank. Their business is constantly increasing, and the latest move of the firm is the acquisition of the Vandell dialley, next to their wareroom building, where they will open shortly a music hall called trescent Hall, having a seating capacity of 500, admirably adapted for concerts and lectures.

Discharged Treasurer Harmer Disuppears Alonyo T. Harmer, formerly choirmaster of the Powers Street Methodist Church, Williamsburgh, was discharged on Monday last from his place as treasurer of Marcus Jacobs's Lyceum Theatre, Montrose urer of Marcus Jacobs's Lycount Theatre, Montrose avenue and Leonard street. A few days before his discharge Mr. Harmer was assaulted in the street by Samuel McCarthney. At the time Harmer was in company with McClarthney's wife.

Mr. Sherwood manager for Mr. Jacoba said yesterday: "I do not know why Mr. Jacoba discharged Mr. Harmer. We have as yet made no examination of Harmer's accounts. I believe he has disappeared from the city. His wife was here yesterday and the day before inquiring about him."

Mr. Harmer's family live at 100 Powers street. His father says he does not know where the younger Harmer is.

Wept Because They Couldn't Go to Jall. James O'Grady, a veteran of the late war, and expects to receive arrears of pension. The old couple were homeless and hungry, but did not wish to apply to the Overseer of the Foor. Justice Manley said that under the law be could not sand them to jail unless they committed some offence. Hand in hand they left the south, tears in the syes of both. SCRIBNERS MAGAZINEFOR 1889

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THE BULES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Tinkering Them in Gen, Husted's Committee

James William Husted's committee to fix up the rules of the Assembly met at 50 Pine street vesterday morning. Mr. Husted's interest in the matter of rules has decreased since he withdrew from the Speakership fight. No report was agreed on by the committee. Gen. Husted has one set of suggestions, Mr. Sheehan has another set, and no two members of the committee entirely coincide. The chief thing that Gen. Husted wanted was to change the rules so that bills could be introduced by puting them in a box instead of publicly handing them to the Clerk. He wanted the Speaker to and to refer them to the committees as he things were talked of such as changing the hours of the daily sittings, making the second reading of a bill in the Assembly equivalent to its consideration by the Committee of the Whole, calling the roll on the final passage of the bill but once, giving public bills preference over private bills, and giving a clear interpretation to the rules of the Assembly, so that the conscience of the Speaker will not have as much opportunity for elasticity.

The Democratic members of the committee do not look with favor on Gen. Husted's iteas about the duties of the Speaker under the proposed amendments to the rules. At present as soon as a bill is introduced its title is read, and the Speaker at once refers it to some committee. The Assemblyman who introduces a bill hears the reference, and can object to it if he wishes. The amendments would enable the Speaker to read the bills through at his leisure, and to assign them where he wishes. The kind of Speakers the Republicans have been having would be apt to take advantage of this power. Gen. Husted himself would revel in such an opportunity.

Part of the proposed amendment in connechours of the daily sittings, making the second

would be apt to take advantage of this power. Gen. Husted himself would revol in such an opportunity.

Part of the proposed amendment in connection with the introduction of the bills was generally acceptable to the committee, though it was included in the proposition as made by Gen. Husted, and not offered as a separate amendment. It is that bills must be introduced in duplicate, one copy to be filed with the Assembly librarian, and the other copy to be printed at once, so that copies of the bill would be at hand when it is considered in committee, instead of not being printed until the committee, instead of not being printed until the committee, instead of not being printed until the committee, and asked that the rules be amended, so as to give public bills precedence during the assion. Chairman Saxton of the Judiciary Committee said that in some sensions public bills would be debated and considered to such an extent that private bills would not be reached, and the rural localities would be deprived of legislation which they might need.

Gen. Husted had another amendment to the rule preventing Assemblymen from making two-minute sneeches in expinining their votes during the roil call in the final passage of the bill. The present rule is of advantage to the minority, and the majority want it removed.

The Democratic members. Mr. Sheeban, Mr. Blumenthal, and Mr. Weed, opposed almost all of the changes suggested by Gen. Husted, and which tended to give the Speaker and the majority more power than they have now, and to prevent obstructed tactics by the minority. Several of the changes were agreed to by the committee, but they are of little importance compared with some of the radical alterations which Gen. Husted calls reforms, and which would make it pleasant for the Speaker if they were adopted. which Gen. Husted calls reforms, and which could make it pleasant for the Speaker if they

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

The Democrats to Make a Bid for a Share of the Negro Vote.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20 .- It is evident that the question of negro supremacy is to be made the issue by the Democrats in Virginia in next year's State election. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Gov. Lee to call an extra session of the Legislature. The Richmond Dispatch says:

There is a widespread opinion that the laws of Virginia ought to afford some protection to colored people who are willing to vote with us. vote the Democratic ticket in local elections, at least if they could do so without incurring the everlasting hostility of their own people. The plan to keep the negroes solid, now so successfully practised in Virginia, is to have at each voting precinct one man, and one man only, from whom Republican tickets can be obtained. Every negro is supposed to march up yoting precinct one man, and one man only, from whom Republican tickets can be obtained. Every negro is supposed to march up to the ticket boss and get a ballot, and watchful eyes are on him until the ballot is dropped in the box. Not to get a ballot from this ticket boss is to be proscribed. They know, or at least suspect, that the negro who does not thus procure his ballot is going to vote with the Democrats. Thus hedged in—thus watched and gnarded—there are very few darkles boid enough to vote with the Democrats, even in purely local ciccutions; and the question is, will not the Legislature come to the help of these men? The thing is to give the colored man an opportunity to vote the Democratic ticket if he so wisnes, free from the view and safe from the ostracism and outlawry of the people of his race. In the judgment of many here, notwithstanding dangers to be apprehended from other disturbing questions, if the General Assembly could put a veto on the ticket boss, an extra session would be desirable."

This view, from the leading Democratic morning paper in the State, has raised a question among Republicans whether the Democrats will not go forth into the campaign making a bid for the colored vote, it is hinted that the dissensions between Mahone and Wise have extended to the negroes, and that as neither Mahone nor Wise will surrender the hope of gaining Harrison's recognition, the colored ranks are getting divided. The Democratic seem to be reckoning that either Mahone or Wise will surrender the hope of gaining Harrison's recognition, the colored ranks are getting divided. The Democratic seem to be reckoning that either Mahone or Wise will surrender the hope of gaining Harrison's recognition, the colored ranks of importance enough to give the Democratic narry a sale majority that will overcome any losses they have incurred by reason of tariff differences, Well-Informed Republicans, however, lasist that Mr. Harrison, for this very reason, will wash his hands of both Mahone and Wise.

Accused of Potsoning his Wife. POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 20 .- George Sherow, a corn doctor of this city, is under arrest on suspicion of having killed his mother-in-law. Mrs. McAnlerney. He and his wife were drink-ing with Mrs. McAnierney this morning. He ing with Mrs. McAnierney this morning. He handed the latter some whiskey, which she drank, and immediately complained of a smarting sensation in her throat. Sherow rinsed her glass with coffee and handed his wife some whiskey. Mrs. McAnierney asked him what he had gives her. He repied, "The same as to Nellie." Soon afterward Mrs. McAnierney fell over and expired. Coroner Frost and a jury viewed the body to-night and physicians are making an autopsy.

Catching Husbands in France.

Catching Husbands in France.

From the Boston Herald.

In the south of France they make a very peculiar love charm in a very peculiar way. Under certain ceremonies the young woman catches and boxes up a frog in a box with a lot of little holes bored in the wood. The casket is then buried in an aut hill for two weeks. The ants of course, attack the prisoner, and eat up all the flesh, and all that is left is the creature's bones. Among these is a shield-shaped bone about as large as one's thumb nall, upon one end of which is a little hook. The girl takes this bone and has it blessed surrepititiously by the priest without his knowledge—that is, she exposes it during the benediction at the mass—and then she hooks it on the clothing of her sweetheart that is to be. The charm, when properly prepared with all due ceremony and care, has nover been known to fall.

His Security was Good.

The story is told of how a young merchant of this city went to New York to purchase a bill of goods. The young man went to the metropolis with his wife and child. Entering a large wholesale house, the wife and child sat in a chair while the young anshand and father selected a large bill of goods, and asked to have the same shipped to Utien. The salesman in outred what security he could furnish. The Utican replied: "I can give you no other security that that politing to his wife and child." It was rather a unique way of offering security for a bill of goods, but the frankness of the young tueiness man inspired confidence in the dealer, and the goods were sent. It may be added that when the time came to pay the bill the money was sent.

C. P. HUNTINGTON TESTIFYING.

He and His Wife Helped Along American Opera, But Bought No Stock.

John E. Brand, the baritone, who, in April, 1887, recovered a judgment for \$1,823,90 against the American Opera Company, brought suit in the City Court against Parke Godwin, seeking to hold him liable for the amount of the judgment, upon the ground that he, as one of the directors, signed the annual report of the opera company filed on Jan. 20, 1887. It is charged that the annual report incorrectly stated the names of the stockholders, including among them C. P. Huntington, R. H. Hondly, J. J. Goodwin, Henry Seligman, and H. G. Marquand, when, in fact, they were not stockholders; and that it incorrectly stated the lineacial lition of the company, which was insolvent

condition of the company, which was insolvent at the time.

The case was brought to trial, resterday before Judge Browne and a jury. C. P. Huntington, Henry Seligman, R. H. Hondly, and J. J. Goodwin were called to testify that they never held any stock. Mr. Huntington testified that he was "in the hardware and lumber trade." He declared that he never was a stockholder, never signed a subscription, and never paid any money on account of any stock in the company. He remembered having spoken to Mrs. Thurber about the company's affairs.

Q.—There was a meeting of gautience, who were sape Q.—There was a meeting of gentlemen, who were supposed to have some money, called for the purpose of assisting her, and she included you among the gentlemen who, she supposed, had some money? A.—Vea, sir. She wanted to see if the gentlemen present would contribute anything toward the running expenses of the tribute anything toward the running expenses of the opera.

Q. You have an agent here for the transaction of your business? A.—Not to subscrite for opera stock.

Q. You are familiar with stocks. A.—I am not a dealer in stocks.

Q. You have agents in your business? A.—Hardly in New York. I have a bookkeeper and a clerk. I attended one meeting at which were present Charles Crecker and Andrew Garneye. The latter is in the steel rail business. I believe. Mr. Crocker used to be in the dry goods trade until he became interested in railroad mat-

Mr. Huntington admitted that both he and his wife had lont money to Mrs. Thurber to help her through. No security was given for the loan. Q-it was a gift? A.—Mrs. Thurber was sanguine that she would be able to pay it back. We felt confident that it would never be returned. Mrs. Huntington sympathized with Mrs. Thurber in her work, and puld her the money.

Farke Godwin testified that he had signed the annual report in good faith, and supposed it was correct. He had besitated at first, but being assured by Mrs. Thurber that it was correct he signed it.

The Judge took the case from the jury, and reserved his decision upon the legal questions raised.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 .- The Hong Kong

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The Hong Kong steamer which arrived yesterday brought one of the largest consignments of optim over imported here. She had no less than seven and one-half tons of the linest prepared optim, put up in ten-pound boxes. As the duty is \$10 a pound, this amounts to \$150,000, while the entire value of the importation is a round \$250,-000. The optim is worth more than its weight in silver, and it is consigned to three large importers.

From the Postan Herald.

Wendell Phillips had a cost especially made for him when he was to appear on the platform. The sleeves were much larger and fuller than those of an ordinary garment, the purpose of these being to lend grace to the orator's gestures. Mr. Vinton's portrait of Mr. Phillips at Fansull Hall represents him in this cost.

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